

# RUSSIAN MILLIONS MASS FORCES TO CRUSH LAST LINE OF THE AUSTRIAN RESISTANCE

have had to fight hard to gain and to hold every foot of conquered territory. As a fresh position is gained, it is immediately fortified. This is trying work and deadly work, for the German artillery keeps up its steady rain of shells and the sappers are compelled to face this fire while stretching their earthworks.

The weather was reported to be

slightly improved today. But there can be little permanent improvement expected at this season of the year. The entire battle ground is a quagmire and this naturally has hampered movements of artillery. But according to General Gallieni's headquarters there is not a single important point along the entire battle front where the heavy French artillery is not now in action.

## SORTIE REPULSED, LORRAINE TOWN TAKEN, SAYS BERLIN

**BERLIN, Sept. 22** (by way of Amsterdam). Official denial that the Allies have forced General von Kluck to retreat seven miles is made by the War Office. The statement adds that the right wing is standing firm at all points, although the Allies have been heavily reinforced.

Further announcement is made that attacks by the French and British forces on the German lines are diminishing in strength, and the German offensive is growing stronger at all points.

An official statement issued at midnight announced the capture of the heights of Craonne and the town of Bethany (near Rheims).

The official War Office statement issued today reported an uninterrupted series of successes against the French. It said:

The attack of the German troops on the line of fortifications south of Verdun continues uninterruptedly.

Cote, in Lorraine, which was defended by the Eighth French Army Corps, has been occupied, the Germans now holding this point.

A sortie of the French troops from the northeast front of Verdun was repulsed.

Fortresses like the heights of Craonne have been taken in battle. In the advance against Rheims, which is now afire, the village of Betheny has been taken.

The enemy shows signs of weakening as a result of his continued attempts to capture our positions. On the contrary, our troops, fighting from well fortified points, have had a rest and are taking a strong offensive. Their attacks are growing stronger at all points.

Great valor has been shown by the enemy's troops. They have charged repeatedly in an attempt to silence our artillery, but have been as repeatedly repulsed.

The statement issued at midnight said:

The strong, hilly positions at Craonne have been captured. Advancing on Rheims, our troops occupied the village of Betheny.

We are attacking the strong forts on the line south of Verdun and have crossed the east border in the direction of Lorraine, which is defended by eight French army corps (320,000 men). A sortie from the northeast of Verdun has been repulsed.

The French troops camping to the north of Toul (13 miles east of Nancy) have been surprised by our artillery.

In the rest of the French war theatre there have been no engagements.

In the Belgian and Eastern (East Prussia) battlefields the situation is unchanged.

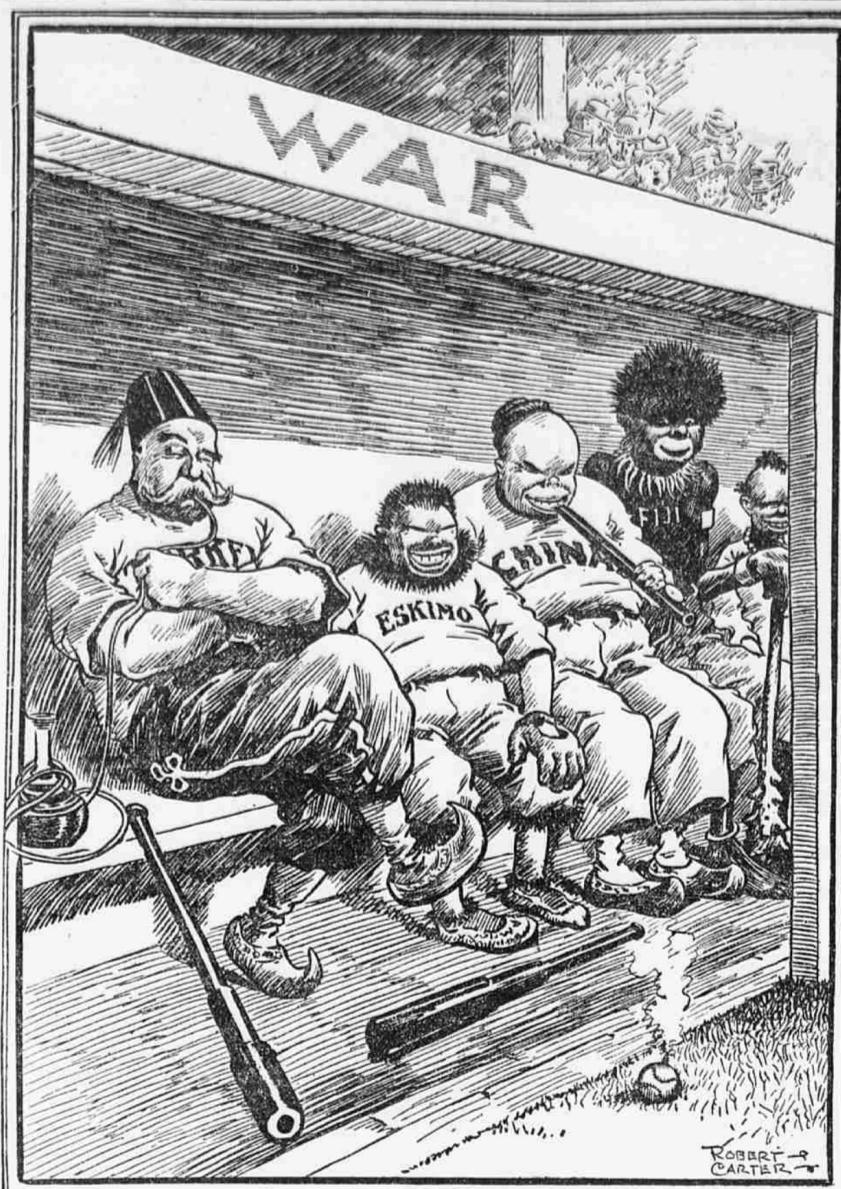
The statement that the French have eight army corps in the Lorraine region indicates that the Allies' right wing is trying to turn the German left. With the heights of Craonne held by the German centre, it will be possible to withdraw troops from there to strengthen both the right and left wings if they are threatened.

No details of the situation at Rheims, beyond the fact that the town has been bombarded, have reached Berlin.

The belief is growing here that the war is going to extend into the winter. In fact, preparations for a winter campaign are being made. The news of the rapid advance of the Germans after they entered Belgium had caused the people of Germany to expect a quick triumph, but the failure of this expectation to be fulfilled has caused no alarm.

It is stated that the movement to take Rheims, and with it the eight important railroads, especially sought from a strategic point of view, proceeds uninterruptedly and with every prospect of success. In this connection it is added that Verdun has been isolated. This strongly fortified position is now being bombarded from two sides by the German heavy siege artillery and every effort is being made to take it.

It is understood that the present movement has for its object the separation of the allied armies, and especially the piercing of their centre. This movement is slowly but surely succeeding, it is declared.



PINCH HITTERS!

## GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS ON RIGHT THREATENED

**LONDON, Sept. 22.**

The renewed pressure of the British and French along a ten-mile front between Cambrai and Lecatelet has forced the German extreme right back to a point where further retirement will enable the Allies to cut the Kaiser's railway communication from Cambrai through Maubeuge to Namur, and to threaten the railway line from St. Quentin to both Maubeuge and Mezieres.

One of the developments of the day's news is the report received by a news agency here to the effect that General von Kluck has been transferred to Mons, in Belgium. If the report intends to convey the meaning that the entire staff of the German right has been sent back across the Belgian border, it foreshadows a further and immediate retreat of the German line.

Another meaning read into the report, however, is that General von Kluck has been relieved as commander of his army on the German right, which has been forced back before the attacks of the British and French forces.

The army under the German Crown Prince is said to have prepared a second line of defensive works to the rear of its present position and to be ready to drop back to them. The whole German line has constructed a series of elaborate intrenchments and small forts, which virtually reach from Noyon to the German border. On the heights of Pommiers they have constructed bomb-proof shelters with subterranean passages, affording communication to the rear. From these heights their guns are bombarding the French line.

The failure of the German reinforcements sent to aid General von Kluck to break down the British-French opposition emphasized, the experts say, the fact that the Germans were at the "end of their string." Today this belief is confirmed by the announcement that the German right wing is being pushed back at a rate of nearly four miles a day. This speed is expected to be accelerated now that the Germans have been driven from their strongest trenches.

Much attention is being paid to a report that the Germans have prohibited Dutch shipping traversing the Rhine. Heretofore, Dutch steamships have been permitted to come up the Rhine into German territory. The British military experts declare this action is naturally due to the fact that the Germans are strongly fortifying their Rhine defenses preparatory for a final stand there, and that, of necessity, they are keeping all curious eyes from beholding their work.

It is declared by all of the military experts here that the most credit to the Allies can be attributed to the weight of their bayonet charges. The British and the French Algerian troops have terrorized the enemy by the force of these attacks. They carry a bayonet blade longer than that of the Germans, and they have shown an eagerness to resort to cold steel that simply has terrified the German outposts.

**EBB OF GERMAN FORCE BELIEVED TO BE AT HAND**

**BORDEAUX, Sept. 22.**

Despite all efforts on the part of the Germans to diminish the pressure on their right wing, the allied turning movement continues, General Joffre declares in a report from the front received by Minister of War Millerand. Not only is the army of General von Kluck retreating, he said, but there are indications that the German centre has reached the high tide of its resistance, and that it also will soon be forced to retire to a new line. The army of the Crown Prince is reported to have established a new line of defenses across the Meuse River, indicating that it will hardly hold its present positions much longer. All along the line, the reports received by the General Staff indicate the Allies are succeeding.

It is stated that the complete retiring movement may take some days to develop. But that it has set in, is the official declaration made by Minister of War Millerand himself. He declared that the extreme left of the French lines has been the scene of the fiercest

fighting in the present war, the bayonet being resorted to time after time in clearing the Germans from their rifle pits.

He renamed the battle of the Aisne the "battle of two rivers," because of the fact that it is now raging along the Oise as well as the Aisne. He believes that the result will not be definitely known for several days, but has no doubt that the decision in this great death grapple will go to the Allies.

"It is probable that the great battle of two rivers, which is being fought with unparalleled fury, will continue for several days," he said, "although the Allies are making constant progress. A new step in our advance on the extreme left wing is marked by its arrival at Lassigny, ten miles west of Noyon. This movement is of extreme importance. That is why the Craonne region has been the centre of violent conflicts and bayonet charges.

"The Germans are making desperate efforts to diminish the pressure on their extreme right wing, but have, nevertheless, been forced to give way.

"By completing our lines from Aisance to the Argonne forest, we have deprived the German centre between Rheims and Souain of its scope of movement. It is against a steel wall."

## AUSTRIANS MASSES ALONG CRACOW LINE FOR FINAL STAND

**MAIN RUSSIAN ARMY, ENVELOPING PRZEMYSL AND JAROSLAW AND CUTTING COMMUNICATIONS, PRESSES WESTWARD.**

**PETROGRAD, Sept. 22.**

That the main Russian army has pressed on after enveloping the Przemysl-Jaroslaw line along the San, and is moving against the chief Austrian positions was the substance of today's War Office statement. It announced that the operations were of necessity slow, but that there has not been encountered any opposition that has required any change in the original plan of campaign.

It is considered certain that the real resistance on a large scale will be encountered along the lines of the Cracow fortifications. There the Austrian reserves have been massed and heavily reinforced by the German landwehr corps, which have been especially detailed for service in Austria.

The Russian forces are moving slowly westward through Galicia, awaiting the arrival of at least a portion of the army of 500,000 that is proceeding through Poland to the front.

**FIVE FORTS DESTROYED.**

Five of the 23 forts at Jaroslaw have been shattered by the Russian guns, but eighteen still hold out, it was stated at the War Office. The bombardment of Przemysl continued, but no breaches have yet been made in the walls of the forts.

At the request of the Austrian commander at Przemysl, General Von Conrad, an armistice of five hours was declared late yesterday to permit of the departure of the non-combatants who wished to leave. Many decided to remain.

The forts at Przemysl are among the strongest in the world. It is understood that the garrison has supplies sufficient to last two years.

While part of the Russian forces are investing Przemysl and Jaroslaw the main part of the First and Second armies continue their operations west of the River San and south of the Vistula. The Austrians defeated at Dobocka have fallen back in disorder to Jaslo, on the Vistok river, and the Russians have occupied Rzeszow.

The seizure of Rzeszow severs railroad communication between the Austrians in Jaroslaw and Przemysl and those in Tarnow and Cracow. It is understood that German reinforcements are joining the Austrians at Jaslo, and the next great battle may be fought between the San and Vistok Rivers in the foothills of the Carpathians.

The combined German and Austrian forces will be in a dangerous position there, as it would be possible for the Second Russian Army to flank them by a sudden movement along the line extending from Ranzow to Baranow.

Unless the Austro-German troops give battle to the Russians about Jaslo, it would be impossible to prevent their escape to Cracow, as they have a number of railroads at their service.

On account of the many swamps in Galicia west of the San it is expected that the progress of the Russian troops will necessarily be much slower now.

## SERBS OVERWHELM AUSTRIAN INVADERS; SARAJEVO OCCUPIED

**ONE ARMY WINS FOUR DAYS' BATTLE ON DRINA; ANOTHER, WITH MONTENEGRINS, CAPTURES BOSNIA CAPITAL.**

**LONDON, Sept. 22.**

A dispatch to the Star from Rome says that the Servians and Montenegrins have occupied Sarajevo, defeating the Austrian garrison with great loss. (It was in the Bosnian town of Sarajevo that Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and his wife were assassinated. The double assassination brought on the war.)

**NISH, Sept. 22.**

Complete defeat of the Austrian army that invaded Serbia was officially announced here today.

The official statement describing the rout of the Austrian forces said:

"In a four-day battle near Krupani (near the Drina River) the Austrians were overwhelmingly defeated and fled in disorder. In our pursuit we took 7000 prisoners and 24 guns.

"The Austrians are attempting to rally their forces across the Drina, but our pursuing troops are marching on Svrinik (a fortified Austrian town on the Drina) and continue their success.

"At Shabatz another force of Austrians was defeated with heavy loss. These two victories will prevent any interruption in the campaign against Sarajevo."

After routing at Kupinava, just across the border into Slavonia, the Austrian army of 20,000, which was threatening Servia from the north, the Servians recrossed the Save and one body is hastening westward to join the Montenegrin force operating in Bosnia.

Serbia now has in the field nearly 500,000 men. Most of them were in the force which attempted an invasion to the northwest from Belgrade and Semlin and met the Austrian force of four army corps.

## GERMAN REVENGE SWIFT FOR CIVILIAN ATTACK

**Belgian Towns Razed and Inhabitants Massacred, Alleged in Ostend.**

**OSTEND, Sept. 22.**

It is stated here that the Germans, in revenge for an alleged attack on them by civilians, have completely destroyed the towns of Herve and Bettice. The inhabitants, it is stated, resisted the demands of the Germans to pay a fine and furnish certain quantities of foodstuffs.

In the fight that followed the Germans lost heavily. When they finally conquered they forced 50 of the male inhabitants to bury their German dead. Afterward they made them dig a pit and stood 15 of them on the edge. All were shot and tumbled into the pit, after which the two survivors were compelled to bury their companions and were then detained as prisoners.

**VON BOHEN'S HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHED AT MONS**

May Explain London Report of von Kluck's Retreat.

**OSTEND, Sept. 22.**

General von Bohen, commander of the German army sent to reinforce the western side of the Kaiser's forces, has established his headquarters at Mons, according to advices received here today.

The foregoing dispatch probably explains the report received in London that General von Kluck had been forced to retreat to Mons.

## ONE MAN KILLED, TWO HURT IN COLLISION OF CARS

**Crash on the Line of Wilkes-Barre Railway Company.**

**WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 22.**—Edwin G. Erwin, 45 years old, superintendent of the transportation for the Wilkes-Barre Railway Company, was so badly injured that he died, and James Cunningham and Delbert Peters, traction company employees, were severely injured when a steel passenger car and a heavy work car came together in a head-on collision on a branch of the company's lines near Harveys Lake today. Eight passengers escaped injury.

Erwin was aboard the passenger train bound for Harveys Lake. He took the place of Motorman Peters in order to let Peters eat his lunch. While rounding a sharp curve the passenger car and the work car came together head-on while both were traveling at fair speed. The cars telescoped, and Erwin and Peters were buried in the wreckage. Cunningham, who was running the work car, was also buried.

It was some time before help reached them. Erwin's right leg was cut off below the knee and he sustained an abdominal puncture. Cunningham was severely cut on the head and body, and Peters has many lacerations and a broken hip. The injured were brought to a hospital here and Erwin died upon reaching the institution.

## AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT ARRESTED AS SPY AT AMIENS

**A. J. Rorke Narrowly Escapes Execution by French.**

**LONDON, Sept. 22.**

Alfred J. Rorke, a Central News special correspondent, has been arrested in Amiens by the French on a charge of espionage, and narrowly escaped execution.

A. J. Rorke was special correspondent of the Central News in Vera Cruz. He was arrested by Huerta's soldiers, but made his way to Mexico City. Immediately on his return to New York he was dispatched to Europe. He was in Belgium for several weeks and has been in northern France for the last ten days.

**BELGIAN TOWNS DESTROYED BY GERMANS, IS REPORT**

Dinant, Jumet and Tamines Said to be in Ruins.

**PARIS, Sept. 22.**

It is reported that the Belgian towns of Dinant, Jumet and Tamines have been destroyed. Details of the reported destruction are lacking and the remains unconfirmed.

## ARMY WORM MOTH, VISITING HERE, A HARMLESS INSECT

**Housewives Need Not Be Alarmed Since Stay Is Short.**

The army worm moth, has arrived in Philadelphia. Many remember the visit of the army worm several weeks ago and the excitement caused by the millions of insects. Several housewives of Germantown have discovered the new member of the army worm family, and no less an authority than the gardener at Horticultural Hall, in Fairmount Park, admits it has arrived.

But before you start making ready for battle with him, wait. This member of the family is harmless, positively harmless. He comes about six or seven weeks after the visit of the trouble-raising member of his clan, and disappears in less than a week after his arrival. Since many of the alleged farmers who toll on their lawns during July and August have again returned to the city to give battle with the janitor for more heat, the only persons expected to get all worked up over the new scare are dyed-in-the-wool farmers.

**BRITISH REACH KIAO-CHAU TO AID JAPANESE TROOPS**

South Wales Regiment Helps Assault German Leasehold.

**TOKIO, Sept. 22.**

British troops to co-operate with the Japanese in the attack on Tsingtau have been landed at Lao Shan Bay. The Germans have made several sorties against the Japanese and a number of severe skirmishes have resulted. There have been numerous casualties on both sides.

Reports that a Japanese destroyer has been sunk by a German cruiser off Kiao-Chau are current here, but the Admiralty has given out no information concerning the incident.

Transports conveying the British detachment which is to take part with the Japanese on the attack on Tsingtau, left Tien-Tsin on Saturday. This detachment consists of one regiment, the South Wales Borderers.

## RUSSIAN HORDES BAFFLE GERMANS IN FIERCE ONRUSH

**Avalanches of Troops, With Terrific Cossack Raids, Overwhelm East Prussia. Celerity Marks Moves.**

**PETROGRAD, Sept. 22.**

Such success as has come to the Russian armies against the Germans in East Prussia has proved a welcome surprise to many of the veteran troops of the Czar who, at the beginning of the great European war, still smarted from the effects of their defeats by the Japanese.

There has been a change in the condition of things on the Russo-German frontier that might surprise even persons familiar with the Russian plan of campaign. One Russian officer at least, who may be regarded as a reliable authority, has been much surprised by the rapid progress of the Russian advance.

Originally five Russian army corps were ordered to the Austrian frontier for the purpose of delaying the Austrian advance if it should be directed against that line. However, the Russian General Staff was quite convinced that the main attack would aim at Warsaw through Poland, and to meet this attack two new army corps were sent forward, and at the same time the cavalry on the left flank (Chotin and Kleck), was strengthened.

The Austrian invading army met only weak opposition in Poland, and the two Russian corps appeared to retire.

Suddenly the Russian cavalry in the South, that is to say, on the left wing, based on Kielce, before Germany had expected, and just at the moment when Germany should have made her decisive blow at France and been able to spare her first line troops for meeting the Prussian attack. This plan became a failure.

Now, Russia has more than two and one-half million troops in the north-east corner of Prussia alone, and the Cossack cavalry number 150,000, in seven battle divisions. The German defence horde, this avalanche consists of second line reservists, not more than 800,000 strong, already retiring to the row of forts along the Vistula between Konigsberg, Marienburg, and Thorn.

However, this line will be difficult to force by an invading army; it will be more difficult for the reservist army, which has only 500 guns and about 600 Maxim guns to defend.

The effect of this heavy Russian attack is noticeable everywhere in the east of Prussia, and over Berlin is a cloud of stern pressure. People are leaving their homes in flight, the Cossack horde, who are spreading with an enormous celerity.

There are still about 20,000 Russians in Germany in a distressful plight. More than 10,000 of the German-Russians have left during the last two weeks to return home by way of Sweden. All of them were lacking the ordinary necessities of life, but the Swedish people everywhere have tried to lessen their suffering, and at the main railway junctions, where the special trains stopped, Swedish ladies have distributed food and rugs, etc., among the miserable people. They all tell the most appalling stories of the rough treatment they have met with at several places in Germany, but at the same time they tell many stories of German courtesy and chivalrous behavior toward the female fugitives.

## BRESLAU BESIEGED BY CZAR'S FORCES, FEARED IN BERLIN

**Communications With Capital Suddenly Cease Indicating That Russians Have Penetrated Silesia on Way to Berlin.**

**BERLIN, by way of Rome, Sept. 22.**

All telegraphic and telephonic communication with Breslau suddenly ceased today. It is feared that the Russian centre may have pushed forward and be attacking the city.

It seems almost incredible that the Russians could have penetrated in force to Breslau so that they could have cut off communication with Berlin. Breslau is one of the links of the chain in the Oder line of fortifications.

After Berlin it is the second largest city in Prussia, and is the capital of Silesia. It occupies an important strategic position on the Oder, and is a city of great historical interest. It has been prepared for a possible raid by the Russians, and the last reports available from there stated that there was a very strong German force between it and the eastern frontier.

## GERMAN ENVOY INDIGNANT AT VANDALISM CHARGES

**"Preposterous," to Call Destruction of Cathedral Intentional.**

**NEW YORK, Sept. 22.**—Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, does not believe that the German army intentionally destroyed the cathedral at Rheims.

"It is preposterous to state that the destruction of that magnificent building was intentional," he said today.

"Personally," he added, "my sympathies are more aroused by the killing and wounding of the men who fought than by the damage to the building."

James Speyer, the banker, agreed with Count von Bernstorff that whatever harm was done to the Rheims cathedral by German shells was unintentional.

"It is a pity the magnificent building was damaged," he said. "It can never be replaced."

## MEAT \$1.00 A POUND

**PARIS, Sept. 22.**—The Figaro says today: "Meat is nearly 100 percent higher. Two hundred bakeries are making bread with potatoes and barley."